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after the first. These terms will be  
continued.

### THE SQUALL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE REEFER OF '76.

We were on the coast of Africa and have  
suddenly got into the midst of a British  
squadron, from which we had no chance  
of escape. But the skipper, as brave a  
man as held a commission, resolved to  
carry on to the last. The wind was fresh and  
a heavy frigate was about two miles a stern,  
gaining on us so rapidly that we saw she  
would soon overtake us before nightfall even  
if we should throw overboard the guns and  
saw the timbers. But this was no the worst  
aspect of our case. A corvette whose single  
broadside could sink us was coming  
up on our weather bow and would soon  
be within cannon shot.

But so much had I been occupied during  
the last few minutes and since the wind had  
freshened, in the excitement of our position,  
that I had not noticed the sudden change  
that was coming over the heavens, until an  
exclamation from the lieutenant called my  
attention to it. When last I looked astern,  
the sky was clear; now an intensely black  
cloud spreading with inconceivable rapidity  
from a small speck in the horizon, nearly  
covered the firmament. Then the frigate  
was distinctly visible with a pyramid of  
cannons rising on her hull; now all we  
could see of her were her naked spars rising  
against the dusky background as she  
rose and fell unceasingly upon the swell. The  
strange sails on the weather bow were lost  
in darkness. A stifled oppressiveness in  
the air; mournful sounds, as those heard  
in a sick man's fevered dream, met the ear,  
at intervals, the wind instead of coming in  
a steady gale struck the sail right and left  
in unquiet puffs, and in an other instant,  
with ominous suddenness, died away and  
then there was a dead calm. Around as  
far as the eye could see, the waves were of  
a pitchy hue, like the fable waters of the  
dead sea. The corvette was lying just upon  
the long troubled swell, her sail now thrown  
by the puffs that against the mast. Before a  
another second she too fell dead in the calm.  
The men looked at one another in dumb  
amazement, for as often as they had been  
in the tropics they had never seen so sudden  
a change in the sky.

"How's the barometer?" eagerly asked  
the captain, at once divining the cause of the  
calm.

"Falling fast," he was answered.

"We shall have a white squall then be-  
fore long," he shouted in a thrilling silence,  
"make fast every thing—lash and button  
down—have all ready for a run!—But  
surely the corvette's mad," he continued,  
as the distant ship, regardless of the omens  
around, opened her battery upon us, her  
guns reverberating awfully amid the super-  
natural darkness, and the red flashes shoot-  
ing from her dark hull, like fire vomited  
from some sepulchral barque, and light-  
ing up the gloom with an unearthly glare.  
Oh! it was a fearful sight to see men com-  
bating, when the elements were lowering  
around him, and he knew not in another  
hour he would stand in the presence of God.

"What can he mean?" exclaimed the  
captain as the discharges leaped forth again  
and again from the corvette's side, lighting  
up her death-like hull, sails and spars, and  
leaving her almost imperceptible in the  
gathering gloom, "surely he sees the signs  
of the sky—He is an enemy, but God pre-  
serve him from his frenzy!"

"The men are quiet, sir," reported the  
midshipman forward, "they wanted to re-  
turn the corvette's fire."

"No firing now, sir," said the captain,  
with startling energy, "lash down like  
lightning, we shall be to late, I fear, as it  
is—would we knew from what quarter to  
expect the squall!"

Every thing now on board was hurry  
and energy, all was made fast that could  
be, and our whole trim altered to fit us  
for the gale. Not a rag was left up. In five  
minutes we were rolling on the waters,  
with bare poles pitching to the horizon.

"There it comes!" suddenly said the  
captain in a thrilling voice.

We looked, and lo! the clouds on the  
horizon, as if by magic, were lifted up, and  
a long line of sickly light was poured forth  
upon the waters; then came moaning and  
rushing sounds striking fearfully upon the  
strained nerves in that terrific gloom; and  
anon, the wild roar of the hurricane was  
heard howling and shrieking along the sea,  
as it rushed over the flattened waters, and  
striking us well aft, bowed us a moment be-  
fore it, and then sent us bare as we were,  
swift as thunderbolts, before the wind—

While the thick spray, swept like snow  
flakes from the waves, now covered us in  
its thick, dense mist, hiding every form from  
our sight, and now flew swiftly past us,  
as if borne on the wings of the spirit of  
the storm. We spoke not, we heard not,  
we scarcely saw, but each man grasping a rope, waited breathlessly  
till the first phrenzy of the hurricane should  
be spent.

It was an awful moment. In vain did we  
strain our eyes around to catch a sight of our  
late enemy. Nothing met our eye but the  
gloomy heavens above, and the thick curtain  
of mist, shrouding us in its folds, while from  
our course, we felt we were careering on the  
corvette with a velocity which imagination  
can scarcely conceive. All at once we heard  
a boatman's whistle shoot out of the vapors  
ahead, and suddenly beheld a single tall spar  
of the corvette, towering above the gloom,  
which in another instant cracked and went  
over the side, as the mist momentarily sub-  
sided, and we saw that we were driving right  
upon her, powerless before the gale. We  
could do little if anything with the helm—

"The corvette, moreover, was a wreck, she  
was stripped of everything and blowing to  
with the water rolling like a cataract over  
the side, and her horror-struck crew hanging  
in a fright in the shrouds or wherever they  
could clutch a rope. It was a moment of  
breathless horror.

# RUTLAND HERALD.

BY GEO. H. BEAMAN. RUTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1844 Vol. 50—No. 38.

### FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

In the year when the rate of duties upon  
all imported articles ranged at twenty per  
cent, it is well known that not only the for-  
eign importations exceeded the exports as  
to create a ruinous balance of trade against  
us, but that owing to the low duties, in ad-  
dition to the usual foreign goods brought in,  
large quantities of articles made by mechan-  
ical labor began also to be imported, and  
that kind of business was increased so rap-  
idly that, had it not been stopped by the  
tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a  
vast injury, if not utterly ruinous, to a large  
portion of American mechanics. Hardly a  
ship came from England that did not bring  
as a portion of her cargo, a large quantity  
of London made hats; French cabinet  
furniture began also to come almost by the  
cargo; but among the chief mechanical  
articles were French boots and shoes and  
ready made clothing.

All who had occasion to visit our large  
cities in these times could see in every quar-  
ter signs up, showing shops filled with  
French boots and shoes, and ready made  
clothing brought from London could al-  
most be found as easily. But we wish to  
call the attention of shoemakers and tailors,  
especially journeymen, to two simple facts,  
which we noticed particularly at the time.  
A single ship that arrived in the spring of  
1843, before the Whig tariff was passed,  
brought sixteen thousand pair of Paris made  
boots and shoes, which were at once thrown  
into our markets. It was also stated by the  
city papers, at about the same time, when  
orders were constantly going to England  
for ready made clothing, that by the steam-  
ship Great Western, in one trip there were  
sent measures to London for twelve hun-  
dred full suits of clothes, to be made to or-  
der for New York and Philadelphia.

By the boots and shoes brought in the  
single cargo here mentioned American jour-  
neymen shoemakers were immediately de-  
prived of patronage to the amount of at least  
\$15,000, and more probably \$25,000, all of  
which was as much cash taken directly from  
their pockets. And in reference to the  
clothes ordered in one trip by the great  
Western, the journeymen tailors, to say  
nothing of their employers, were in like  
manner sufferers directly from their pockets  
in the loss of so much, to the amount of  
\$5,000 cash; for the making of the twelve  
hundred coats alone would have amounted  
to \$3,600. All this, let it be understood,  
was lost to American journeymen shoema-  
kers and tailors in but two instances, with-  
out reference to the hundreds of others of  
similar character, in the importation of  
ready made clothing, hats, cabinet furniture,  
&c. to fill the shops in our large cities.

Now we wish that our working men of  
all classes, many of whom are doubtless  
still acting with the Locofoco party, would  
consider these facts well, and then, without  
reference to past preferences or prejudices  
as to men, conclude deliberately, according  
to the dictates of their own judgment, which  
policy is best calculated to promote their  
own interests and those of their country.—  
One single fact, like that of the sixteen hun-  
dred pairs of French boots and shoes in one  
cargo, is worth more to enable them to  
reach a correct conclusion than all the theory  
in the world. A journeyman shoema-  
ker or tailor, when he finds he is discharged,  
and himself and family suffering through  
his want of employment, and because the ar-  
ticles upon which he works are made in  
Paris or London at prices below which he  
can possibly make a decent living, does not  
want to read ten columns about "democracy,"  
"poor man's rights," and "bank," and so on,  
to understand his position. He sees at  
once, if he looks at the subject without prej-  
udice, that both his interests and his rights  
are sacrificed through the bad policy of the  
government, which allows foreigners to take  
away his substance by depriving him of the  
patronage to which he is entitled. The  
same rule applies to every branch of indus-  
try.

### A FLORIDA WEDDING.

We find the following 'Case' in the Pen-  
sacola Gazette:

A scene in Walton county, (Florida.) Judge  
J—n presiding.

Mr — and Miss — having entered into  
an alliance of marriage, which was not ne-  
gotiated in the presence of, nor confirmed by  
the presence of a Judge, Justice of the Peace  
or Parson, they were indicted for having en-  
tered into a 'Treaty of Annexation,' as being  
contrary to the form of the statute in such  
case made and provided. The said statute  
provides, however, that if after the indict-  
ment is found, the defendants will renew the  
alliance under a 'license' the prosecution shall  
be dismissed."

The counsel for the defendants ascertain-  
ing, upon inquiry, that the proof was such as  
to render the conviction for their clients in-  
evitable, advised them to avail themselves of  
the above statutory provision. The lady as-  
sented readily, but the gentleman defendant  
rather reluctantly. The next morning the  
Judge on taking his seat, discovered upon his  
table a license, authorizing the rites of a "pos-  
t-nuptial" marriage, with a "post-  
script," requesting that his Honor would  
perform the ceremony. Colonel R—y, the  
Deputy Marshal, was thereupon despatched  
to inform the defendants that the Judge was  
ready and willing to unite them in due form  
in holy wedlock in open Court. Colonel  
R—y took with him assistant B—1, and  
proceeded to the house occupied by the de-  
fendants. More time was consumed in  
arresting and bringing the defendants to the  
lymenal altar than comported with the pa-  
tience of the Judge. Col. R—y apologized  
to the Court for the delay, by saying:—  
"May it please your honor, on our arrival  
at the house of the defendants, the intended  
groom took to swamp, and it was some time  
before assistant B—1 could run him down  
and catch him. During the pursuit, I was  
busily engaged in arranging the intended  
bride in her wedding garments. The excuse  
being perfectly satisfactory to the Court, the  
defendants [alias affianced lovers,] were  
presented to the Court in due form, as sup-  
licants for admission into lawful wedlock.  
Col. R—y gallantly and courteously at-  
tending the intended bride, and assistant B—1  
waiting upon the intended groom. When  
his Honor requested to know "who gives this  
woman to this man?" Col. R—y replied,  
"I do," and with chivalrous grace and dig-  
nity, deposited her hand into that of the groom.  
They were then pronounced by the Court to  
be "man and wife," and most affectionately  
saluted each other with a kiss. The business  
of the "Term" being concluded by this  
ceremony, the wedding pair took possession  
of the Court House, and invited the Court,  
its officers, and many others, to the marriage  
feast. The dance was opened by the Dis-  
trict Attorney, Y—n B—r, leading out  
the bride. Until the day was far advanced,  
the music of the fiddle, loud peals of laugh-  
ter, and the scraping and clattering of heels  
upon the floor proclaimed the continuation of  
the marriage feast. Your loving friend,  
RICHARD ROE.

### EFFECTS OF IDLENESS ON YOUNG MEN.

Nothing is more ruinous to young men than  
to be out of steady and useful employment.  
They soon lose the confidence of worthy citi-  
zens, and eventually lose confidence in them-  
selves. Their means soon disappear, and they  
sink lower and lower in the scale of so-  
ciety, till at length they fall into loitering  
company, or into criminal notoriety. Many  
young men neglect the opportunities of busi-  
ness, because these opportunities do not, at  
first, promise so much respectability and  
profit as they were led to anticipate for their  
own overestimated services. Because they  
cannot get such situations as they have set  
their hearts on obtaining, they reject all other  
offers, and wait the movement of the tide,  
which is to bear them on to the realization  
of their dearly cherished hopes. But where  
fortune's humble favors have been slighted,  
she seldom lavishes her bounties; thus these  
proud aspirants are left to sustain themselves  
with hopes never to be realized, and with  
dreams and fanciful illusions which confirm  
their habits of idleness. A poor business  
is better than no business at all, and it is al-  
ways advisable to take the best offer, and em-  
brace the best opportunity that presents cir-  
cumstances may throw in one's way. A man  
who is in business is five times more likely  
to get offers of a better business, than he  
who is out of employment. The latter may be  
far the best qualified for the situation pro-  
posed, but there is a degree of rust which  
gathers about him, which reduces his market  
value greatly. But the greatest evil of be-  
ing out of employment, is that idleness opens  
the way for various temptations to vicious  
courses. A man of ordinary spirit will not  
go without the means of subsistence if he has  
the skill to procure them honestly; thus he is  
led to do those things which the bare thought  
of doing would have been revolting to his  
soul ere it was contaminated and caloused  
by idleness. What a host of men are sub-  
sisting in every community without any vis-  
ible means of support! These are the drones  
of society, who ought to be driven by the  
frowns of the public, to engage in some use-  
ful employment by which they could earn an  
honest livelihood; and add something to the  
wealth and prosperity of the country.—Olive  
Branch.

### FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

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length, it says:

"In 1838 he planned the Cilley Duel, by  
which a murder was perpetrated, and a wife  
made a widow."—[Wife made a maniac, it  
read in other papers, but this was to gross  
for our market, where the fact could be easily  
ascertained, so the "maniac" was made a  
widow!]

But none knew the falsity of the whole  
statement better than the Age when they  
gave currency to it. The Testimony of Mr.  
Wise (the only evidence brought in the least  
to reflect upon Mr. C.) gives lie to the whole  
statement. Furthermore, the statement of  
the Hon. Rufus Williams (the friend of Mr.  
Cilley) contained in a letter to his son, goes  
to exculpate Mr. Clay entirely from being ac-  
cessory to the duel. "Mr. Cilley," said the letter  
referred to, "is confident of success; and if  
he is successful, it will give him such a stand  
in Congress as no other New England man  
ever enjoyed."

What was meant by 'success' in this letter,  
what but that Mr. Cilley was confident that  
he would shoot Mr. Graves and through the  
"murder" thus perpetrated (if the friends of  
Mr. Cilley will call it murder,) build up his  
own fame and fortune. The weapons chosen  
by Mr. Cilley, the distance, and every other  
circumstance go to substantiate this inference  
and as further corroboration of its truth we  
might say that Mr. Wise (whom the opponents  
of Mr. Clay are so fond of quoting) stated in  
giving his evidence, "In the second exchange  
of shots, Mr. Cilley fired deliberately at Mr.  
Graves' life, after the rifle of Mr. Graves had  
gone off accidentally, and without effect." In  
fine no one who looks candidly and calmly to  
circumstances can easily escape the conviction  
that the death of Mr. Cilley was a provid-  
ence brought upon himself by his own un-  
happy ambition.

The next charge in the article is that, Mr.  
Clay now 65 years old and grey headed, he  
used \$5000 bonds to keep the peace!—  
Here is another precious piece of abuse.—  
Mr. Clay is grossly insulted by one of his po-  
litical opponents, and for fear that he might  
resent it, he and his adversary are put under  
bonds. This is the absurd amount of the mat-  
ter. And this must be trumpeted abroad, to  
show by the way of innuendo, that Mr. Clay  
has no regard for the dignity of the laws.—  
Is this honorable?

Then comes another vile falsehood, "In  
1821 he made an infamous bargain with  
John Quincy Adams, by which he sold out

the life of the former King of Naples and Spain  
is well known; we shall therefore, merely  
give a sketch of it in a few words. Joseph  
Bonaparte was born in 1768, at Corte, in  
the island of Corsica. He attended his  
brother in his first campaign of Italy in  
1799. Having been appointed a member  
of the legislative body, he was distinguished  
for his moderation and good sense, and gave  
proofs of generous firmness, when he under-  
took to defend Gen Bonaparte, then in Egypt,  
against the accusations of the Directory.—  
Under the Consulate he was member of the  
council of state and one of the witnesses to  
the treaty of Luneville.

On the accession of Napoleon to the em-  
pire, the crown of Lombardy was offered to  
and refused by him. A few days after the  
battle of Austerlitz he assumed the com-  
mand of the army destined to invade the  
kingdom of Naples, penetrated without stri-

king a blow to Capua, and, on the 15th of  
February, 1805, he made his entrance into  
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for our market, where the fact could be easily  
ascertained, so the "maniac" was made a  
widow!]

But none knew the falsity of the whole  
statement better than the Age when they  
gave currency to it. The Testimony of Mr.  
Wise (the only evidence brought in the least  
to reflect upon Mr. C.) gives lie to the whole  
statement. Furthermore, the statement of  
the Hon. Rufus Williams (the friend of Mr.  
Cilley) contained in a letter to his son, goes  
to exculpate Mr. Clay entirely from being ac-  
cessory to the duel. "Mr. Cilley," said the letter  
referred to, "is confident of success; and if  
he is successful, it will give him such a stand  
in Congress as no other New England man  
ever enjoyed."

What was meant by 'success' in this letter,  
what but that Mr. Cilley was confident that  
he would shoot Mr. Graves and through the  
"murder" thus perpetrated (if the friends of  
Mr. Cilley will call it murder,) build up his  
own fame and fortune. The weapons chosen  
by Mr. Cilley, the distance, and every other  
circumstance go to substantiate this inference  
and as further corroboration of its truth we  
might say that Mr. Wise (whom the opponents  
of Mr. Clay are so fond of quoting) stated in  
giving his evidence, "In the second exchange  
of shots, Mr. Cilley fired deliberately at Mr.  
Graves' life, after the rifle of Mr. Graves had  
gone off accidentally, and without effect." In  
fine no one who looks candidly and calmly to  
circumstances can easily escape the conviction  
that the death of Mr. Cilley was a provid-  
ence brought upon himself by his own un-  
happy ambition.

The next charge in the article is that, Mr.  
Clay now 65 years old and grey headed, he  
used \$5000 bonds to keep the peace!—  
Here is another precious piece of abuse.—  
Mr. Clay is grossly insulted by one of his po-  
litical opponents, and for fear that he might  
resent it, he and his adversary are put under  
bonds. This is the absurd amount of the mat-  
ter. And this must be trumpeted abroad, to  
show by the way of innuendo, that Mr. Clay  
has no regard for the dignity of the laws.—  
Is this honorable?

Then comes another vile falsehood, "In  
1821 he made an infamous bargain with  
John Quincy Adams, by which he sold out

the life of the former King of Naples and Spain  
is well known; we shall therefore, merely  
give a sketch of it in a few words. Joseph  
Bonaparte was born in 1768, at Corte, in  
the island of Corsica. He attended his  
brother in his first campaign of Italy in  
1799. Having been appointed a member  
of the legislative body, he was distinguished  
for his moderation and good sense, and gave  
proofs of generous firmness, when he under-  
took to defend Gen Bonaparte, then in Egypt,  
against the accusations of the Directory.—  
Under the Consulate he was member of the  
council of state and one of the witnesses to  
the treaty of Luneville.

On the accession of Napoleon to the em-  
pire, the crown of Lombardy was offered to  
and refused by him. A few days after the  
battle of Austerlitz he assumed the com-  
mand of the army destined to invade the  
kingdom of Naples, penetrated without stri-

king a blow to Capua, and, on the 15th of  
February, 1805, he made his entrance into  
Naples, of which kingdom the Emperor  
appointed him Sovereign. The govern-  
ment of Joseph as king of Naples, though  
short was not sterile. In the space of less  
than two years he drove the English from  
the kingdom, reorganized the army and  
navy, and completed many public works.

In 1808 he proceeded to occupy the  
throne of Spain. We shall not enter into  
the recital of the circumstances which pro-  
duced the fall of his throne, but we must say  
that King Joseph courageously contended  
against the elements of dissolution with which  
he was surrounded, and abandoned Spain  
only at the last extremity. On his return  
to France he took the command of Paris,  
and faithful to the orders of the Emperor  
he accompanied the Empress Regent to  
Charters, and subsequently to Blois, after  
the invasion of the allies, and assembled ar-  
round her all the disposable troops.

After the abdication of Fountainbleau,  
Prince Joseph Napoleon was obliged to  
withdraw to Switzerland. He returned to  
France in 1815. After the battle of Waterloo  
he embarked for America, where his brother,  
whom he was never more to see, ap-  
pointed to meet him. In 1817 the State of  
New Jersey, and in 1825 the Legislature  
of the State of New York, authorized him  
to possess lands without becoming an Amer-  
ican citizen. The Count de Surville did not  
return to Europe until 1832.

After the reform bill was passed he de-  
termined to quit the United States and pro-  
ceeded to England, where he resided several  
years. A painful malady, which required  
a milder climate, obliged him to demand  
permission of the foreign power to fix his  
residence at Florence, where he breathed  
his last. He was attended on his dying bed  
by his brothers, Louis and Jerome. There  
remained of the Emperor's brothers but the  
two latter Princes—Louis, formerly King  
of Holland, and Jerome, formerly King of  
Westphalia. Prince Louis is now head  
of the family. (Journal des Debats.)

### THE LATE JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

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give a sketch of it in a few words. Joseph  
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kingdom of Naples, penetrated without stri-

### LOCOFOCO HOSTILITY TO THE TARIFF.

How it came about. Most of our read-  
ers are aware that Martin Van Buren,  
Silas Wright, and other prominent Locofoco  
of this State, were, fifteen or twenty  
years ago the warm advocates of a Protec-  
tive Tariff. It is therefore a matter of  
some curiosity to know when and for what  
reason these gentlemen became transfor-  
med into anti-protectionists.

The Presidential election of 1825 result-  
ed in the elevation of Mr. Adams to the  
Presidency. In the contest of that year  
Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng were  
the friends of Mr. Crawford, and as such,  
labored to procure his election in the House  
although he received a smaller number of  
Electoral votes than any other candidate.  
In the spring of 1827, these gentlemen  
made their celebrated political tour through  
the Southern States. They had become  
Jackson men and were assiduously to com-  
binations necessary to ensure his elec-  
tion.

The following extract of a letter which  
we find in the Cincinnati Gazette of April  
9th, 1844, written at Charleston, S. C.  
while these gentlemen were there, and dated  
the 6th of May, 1827, sheds some light  
upon the combinations and bargains then  
in progress to reconcile "jarring claims and  
interests."

"I have infinite satisfaction in communi-  
cating the information I have received, that  
our friend Mr. Van Buren has at length  
reconciled nearly all the most important  
jarring claims and interests, and we are  
with zeal and knowledge about to take the  
field to carry there arrangements into full  
and complete operation.

I. Gen. Jackson consents to accept the  
Presidency of the United States, pledging  
himself to serve the policy of the South,  
and to resign at the end of four years.

II. John C. Calhoun has been prevailed  
upon in conformity to the wishes of our  
most influential friends, to relinquish his  
claim upon the Vice Presidency.

III. Every effort is to be made to induce  
De Witt Clinton to accept the Vice Presi-  
dency.

IV. Martin Van Buren to serve as Sec-  
retary of State, under Gen. Jackson, and at  
the end of four years to be nominated and  
supported for the Presidency, with a per-  
fect understanding that he will pursue the  
Southern policy in relation to Domestic  
Manufactures and Internal Improvements.

"If I am not much misinformed, a cabinet  
is so arranged as to command the great-  
est possible extent of political influence."

Here then we have the cause which  
transformed Van Buren and his partisans  
from the friends to the enemies of Protec-  
tion. It was to gain Southern votes for  
himself when he should become a candi-  
date for the Presidency by regular suc-  
cession to Gen. Jackson. The condition on  
which he was to receive the nomination  
was, that he should pursue the "Southern  
policy in regard to domestic manufactures";  
on this condition he did receive it in 1835;  
and faithfully did he keep the pledges he  
then made to his Southern supporters. He  
was most emphatically, as he declared him-  
self, "a Northern man with Southern prin-  
ciples."

Van Buren, although in 1827 a strong  
tariff man, plainly perceived that he could  
not secure the support of the South unless  
he changed his views on this subject. He  
therefore became an anti-tariff man, and  
Wright and Crosswell and his other fugle-  
men in this State followed his lead. This  
was one instance of Southern dictation, and  
Northern pusillanimity.

In 1844, the Southern Locofocos having  
become thoroughly disgusted with Martin  
Van Buren and the Albany Regency, not-  
withstanding his and its subservience to  
their views, threw him overboard, and  
nominated James K. Polk in his place,  
whom they declare to be "Southern to the  
back-bone," and opposed to Protection in  
any and every form. And this is the  
second instance of Southern dictation, to which  
be it observed, the Northern Locofocos a-  
gain submit with all humility, evidently  
believing that the Southern people are born  
to command, and themselves born to obey.  
Poor slaves! To what a degraded condi-  
tion are they reduced!—Chained, deceived  
and outraged; and yet compelled to kiss the  
rod which smites them. [Troy Whig.]

### OLD HICKORY AND YOUNG HICKORY.

1830.

Old Hickory.—Well, Colonel, how did  
you like my plan of a Government Bank,  
the outlines of which I furnished in my mes-  
sage to Congress yesterday?

Young Hickory.—The grandest finan-  
cial conception in all "tide of time."

Old Hickory.—And my notion of a  
"local paper currency," to be furnished by  
the State Banks?

Young Hickory.—Excellent, excellent.  
It will strengthen the States.

1832.

Old Hickory.—Good morning, Col. Polk.  
How does my veto of the Bank take with  
the members of Congress?

Young Hickory.—Admirably. It will  
be the salvation of the country.

Old Hickory.—I "sincerely regret" that  
the charter was not so modified as to enable  
me to approve it.

Young Hickory.—It was a great mis-  
fortune that it was not. For I entirely  
concur in that part of the message which  
says "a National Bank is in many respects  
convenient for the Government and useful  
to the country," and that one might be so re-  
gulated as to be "compatible with Justice,  
with sound policy, and with the Constitu-  
tion."

1833.

Old Hickory.—(At a dinner near Nash-  
ville.) "The true constitutional currency is  
gold and silver coin.—It can cover and  
protect the labor of our country without the  
aid of a national bank, an institution which  
can never be otherwise than hostile to the  
liberties of the people, because its tendency  
is to associate wealth with undue power  
over the public interests."

Young Hickory.—(Rubbing his hand on  
his paunch.) Oh, General, that makes me  
feel good here. Aside. That toast does  
Bel's business for him.

1834.

Old Hickory.—Col. Polk, I am glad to  
see you. I have removed the deposits,  
you perceive.

Young Hickory.—And a most praise-  
worthy measure it is, General.

Old Hickory.—But the public money  
will not lay idle. Taney will give special  
directions to discount liberally upon them,  
particularly to the merchants, and to extend  
their accommodations to individuals" gener-